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Uzbek SSR Plan Fulfillment, February 1951 (2)

	<u>Percent</u>
Ministry of Food Industry	99
Fats and oils industry	90
Vegetable oils	92
Canned goods	98
Confectionary goods	108
Macaroni products	105
Tea	106
Spirits	100
Grape wine	110
Beer	88
Cigarettes	81
Soap	90
Enterprises	
Fat-extraction plant	106
Champagne combine	105
Tea-processing factory	89

Sugar Industry

In the USSR, 1950 production of granulated sugar increased 23 percent over 1949. Production of refined sugar in 1950 was up 150 percent over 1949.(3)

A letter to the editor of Izvestiya contained the following complaints, concerning waste in the sugar industry: In the 1950 - 1951 sugar-refining season waste products of Kursk Oblast sugar plants totaled 50,000 tons of syrup and over a million tons of press (zhom). More than 1,300 deciliters of spirits and 10,000 tons of yeast and carbonic acid could be made from the syrup for use in the food and refrigeration industries. From the raw press, as much as 250,000 tons of transportable dry fodder could be extracted.

Full utilization of the syrup is prevented in part by the distance between the sugar and spirits plants. From 14 of the sugar plants of Kursk Oblast the syrup is transported to two points: The Spirits Plant imeni Kalinin, Glushkovskiy Rayon, located on the border of Suma Oblast, and the Vasile-Lepan'skiy Spirits Plant, Mikoyanovskiy Rayon, located on the border of Khar'kov Oblast. It has been calculated that about 3,000 tank cars are needed to transport the syrup. Frequently the railroads are short of tank cars, and the syrup remains in the plants unused.

This waste could be avoided if spirits plants were built near the largest of the sugar plants. In January 1946 the Ministry of Food Industry USSR made an attempt to construct such a plant near the Sugar Plant imeni Lenin. The Kursk Sugar-Beet Trust and the Kursk Spirits Trust were instructed to cooperate on the necessary construction work. They gave assurances, and there the matter rests.

Until the war, many sugar plants contributed raw press to the general fodder supply. In the "Profintern" Plant in Shebekino, a pressed-briquette plant was set up which sent out dried fodder cakes to kolkhozes and sovkhoses. The Germans burned the plant down. Now raw press is used only infrequently for cattle fodder, and an appreciable quantity of it is destroyed.

It is time that the Ministry of Food Industry USSR undertook construction of spirits plants and processing of dried fodder cakes in sugar plants located far from the railroads. The country would receive more spirits and the kolkhozes more fodder. The expenses involved would be recouped within 2-3 years.(4)

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Canning Industry

The Moldavian Canning Trust fulfilled the 1950 plan 121.7 percent. Labor productivity in 1950 was 126.9 percent of the prewar level, and 133.4 percent of the 1950 plan. In 1951, labor productivity will be increased 12.6 percent over 1950. In 1950, 4.5 percent of the pieceworkers in the Moldavian Canning Trust did not fulfill work norms. Throughout the trust, 65.9 percent of all workers are on a piecework basis. It is planned to raise this figure to 75 percent by the end of 1951.(5) This year, enterprises of the Moldavian Canning Trust are to attain a volume of production 1.5 times that of 1940.(6)

The Food Canning Plant imeni Tkachenko in Tiraspol, Moldavian SSR, fulfilled the first-quarter 1951 plan on 27 March. One million rubles were saved in this period by a decrease of production costs and a rise in labor productivity. The percent of prime-quality goods called for by the first quarter plan was 71. The percent of prime-quality goods actually produced was 81.5.

Competition among the shops in the plant had the following results: The meat-canning shop was first to fulfill the first-quarter plan (15 March). One shift alone produced 22,000 jars of meat from 1 January to 15 March. The jam-canning shop also attained a high production level. It completed the quarterly plan on time, and 70,000 jars of jam were produced from the fruit and sugar saved by the workers' efforts.(7)

Various shortcomings in the Moldavian SSR tomato harvest were reported. Past tomato harvests were from 40 to 50 tons per hectare maximum, and from 20 to 25 tons per hectare average. In 1950 climatic conditions were favorable, but 22 percent of the area planted to tomatoes yielded low harvests. For example, Slobozeyskiy Rayon turned over to the canning plants an average of 13.5 tons of tomatoes per hectare, Oloneshtski Rayon 7.1, Bul'bokskiy Rayon 6.7, and Grigoriopol'skiy Rayon 4.6 tons per hectare. This was due in part to poor organization of both beds and lack of scientific agricultural measures. The work of agronomists and the Ministry of Agriculture Moldavian SSR were criticized. Large-scale state aid to Slobozeyskiy Rayon has brought small results. There are certain indications of an antistate attitude on the part of the kolkhozes. Much of the production goes on the local markets. Fruits are also sold on the market instead of being sent to the canning plants. Officials of this rayon were singled out for sharp criticism.(6)

In the Armenian SSR, the Yerevan Canning Plant completed the first-quarter-1951 plan 35 days ahead of schedule. The fruit- and jam-stewing shop received new equipment and more productive floor space. The washing, drying, and jar labeling processes have been mechanized. The production of jars has been fully mechanized. The sulphitization tanks are loaded and unloaded automatically. Twelve tanks have been built for fruit storage. Their capacity is about 300 tons. The plant as a whole will produce 43 million jars of fruit and vegetables this year.(8)

For Azerbaydzhan SSR as a whole, production of canned goods in 1950 was up 12 percent over 1949. Production totals for the fruit-canning plant at Khachmas are as follows: 1946, 12,751,000 jars; 1948, 17,743,600 jars; and 1950, 22,630,800.(9)

Construction Work

A sugar plant, the first in the Belorussian SSR, has been built and put into operation in the town of Skidel'. A raw material base has been provided in Grodno Oblast, where thousands of hectares have been sown to sugar beets.(10)

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Construction has begun on an underground champagne plant in Artemovsk, Stalino Oblast. The shops, laboratory, and storage areas are to be from 70 to 80 meters underground in the extensive tunnels of a former gypsum mine. The slight temperature variation and the dryness of the underground air create favorable conditions for long-term storage of high-quality champagne. The new plant will utilize both local and transported raw materials. It is expected to produce 3 million bottles by the end of this year.(11)

In the Kazakh SSR the following construction in the food industry is reported: In Karaganda construction of a confectionery plant has begun; in Alma-Ata a meat-canning plant, a beer-brewing plant, and a second champagne plant have been constructed; in Gur'yev a meat combine has been built; in Ust'-Kamenogorsk a milk plant has been constructed; and in the principal animal-raising rayons of the republic, 16 mechanized fat-extraction and cold-storage plants have been built.(12)

In the Estonian SSR the following construction in the food industry is reported: Construction of a new, fully mechanized bakery in Tallin was begun a short time ago; when completed, it will increase the bread and bakery facilities of Tallin by 15 percent. Construction of a new, mechanized bakery in Kokhtla-Yarve has also started, and this town's production of loaf bread will rise 50 percent. Another bakery was constructed in Akhtma last year and now supplies the entire settled area of Iykhviskiy Rayon with bread and rolls. This year, work will be completed on a bakery in the textile town of Narva.(13)

Miscellaneous Data

Latvian SSR: The Riga Tobacco Plant No. 1 has pledged production of 8 million cigarettes and cigars above plan in the first 4 months of 1951.(1)

Armenian SSR: The Yerevan fats and oils combine is attempting to finish the first-quarter plan by 26 March. A powerful new press which will increase production by 7 percent has been put into operation in the combine.(8)

Estonian SSR: As a result of increased mechanization in the baking industry the production of bakery goods made from prime-quality wheat flour was greatly increased in 1950. Production of loaf bread in 1950 increased 50 percent over 1949. Production of bread and other bakery goods in 1951 will be up 22 percent over 1950.

The Estonian candy and confection industry will be further mechanized this year. The "Karamel" and "Kalev" factories will be fitted with mechanized conveyor lines and wrapping and packing machines. This additional equipment will permit the tripling of 1951 soft caramel production over 1950. The techniques of producing nut halva and sesame halva have been improved. In March 1951 the Estonian confectionary industry produced as much soft candy as during all of 1950. Production of pies, tarts, condiments, and pastry have increased 150 percent over 1950.

Production of fruit, vegetable, and berry canned goods is up 35 percent over 1950. Macaroni production is up 16 percent over 1950. The production of liquor, wine, beer, lemonade, and other beverages has increased this year. Production of cigarettes and cigars is up almost 300 percent over 1950.

The Ministry of Food Industry Estonian SSR has established a committee to work out artistic designs for packaged foods, especially candies. Boxes of children's candy will be decorated with scenes from Pushkin's fairy tales.(13)

SOURCES

1. Riga, Sovetskaya Latvya, 20 Mar 51
2. Tashkent, Pravda Vostoka, 23 Mar 51
3. Yerevan, Kommist, 8 Mar 51
4. Moscow, Izvestiya, 31 Mar 51

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5. Kishinev, Sovetskaya Moldaviya, 29 Mar 51
6. Ibid., 9 Feb 51
7. Ibid., 30 Mar 51
8. Yerevan, Kommunist, 20 Mar 51
9. Baku, Bakinskiy Rabochiy, 11 Feb 51
10. Moscow, Trud, 4 Mar 51
11. Minsk, Leninskoye Znamya, 21 Mar 51
12. Yerevan, Kommunist, 27 Mar 51
13. Tallin, Sovetskaya Estoniya, 5 Mar 51

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